

Library



**URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RIPLEY**  
(DERBYSHIRE)

**ANNUAL  
HEALTH REPORT**

1965



The Urban District Council of Ripley  
(DERBYSHIRE)

---

# Annual Health Report 1965

**Chairman of the Council:** Councillor W. J. Birks, J.P.

**Vice-Chairman:** Councillor B. Boam, B.E.M.

**Public Health Committee:**

Chairman: Councillor E. Walters.

Members: Councillors W. J. Birks, J.P., B. Boam, Mrs. A. M. Boden, O. E. Booth, C. Burnett, Miss J. H. Burnett, F. H. Grainger, W. Oxley, L. Page, L. G. Palfree, Mrs. M. H. E. Williams and T. Williams.

**Public Health Staff:**

**Medical Officer of Health:**

PHILIP WEYMAN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S.,  
D.P.H., F.R.S.H.,

The Firs, High Street, Alfreton, Derby.

Telephone No.: Alfreton 2614.

**Chief Public Health Inspector:**

MERVYN GREGORY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,  
Town Hall, Ripley, Derby.

Telephone No.: Ripley 2331/2.

**Additional Public Health Inspector:**

KEITH WINT, M.A.P.H.I.

# **RIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

---

## **ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Ripley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year 1965.

Encouragement is directed again to all those people and organisations working to help other people and those with disabilities. Perhaps the most important aspect is to combat wherever possible the loneliness which descends on older people, especially if something happens to a partner of a marriage. Visiting and listening may be all that is required as a first step.

This is an enjoyable world for fit people but often very inconvenient and difficult for ill or disabled people. Design and layout need careful consideration from these aspects.

The routine work of your staff continued throughout the year. Major projects like the proposed swimming pool are delayed because of financial problems at a national level. The sewerage scheme continues to be discussed.

Heavy main road traffic through the centre of the town continues to increase with all its noise, fumes and inconvenience. Attention was drawn to the need for action to remove this traffic from the centre of the town in the Annual Report for 1960.

Early information about disease by letter from the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health is very much appreciated. Early circulated comments from Public Health Laboratories might be of equal interest.

My thanks to the general practitioners for their help and comments during the year.

The support of the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Councillor E. Walters, and the members of the Council has done much to encourage us during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

P. WEYMAN,  
Medical Officer of Health



## **STATISTICS**

The Statistics which appear in this report have been compiled from information received from a number of sources throughout the year.

These are kept to a minimum in this report, but some are necessary so that comparisons can be made with previous years.

The Registrar of Births and Deaths for Ripley supplies a weekly return giving details of births and deaths occurring in the area.

Notifications of infectious disease are sent in by Medical Practitioners and in cases of Tuberculosis sometimes by the Chest Physicians and Hospital Medical Officers.

The notification of suspected cases is most important, for instance in poliomyelitis, food poisoning and dysentery. Telephone communications are much appreciated and can save a great deal of time.

Additional information about infectious disease and undiagnosed illnesses comes from hospitals, school teachers, parents, health visitors and casual conversations.

At weekly and quarterly intervals details regarding infectious disease, births and deaths are received from the Registrar General. This enables a watch to be kept on any unusually prevalent disease in the County, or surrounding districts or towns.

## **POPULATION**

The estimated population of the Urban District at the 30th June, 1965, was given by the Registrar General as 17,780. This is an increase of 60 from the estimate made at the same time in 1964.

The estimated annual population for the last 10 years is given in Table 4.

## **BIRTHS**

277 live births were registered in 1965, giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 15.6.

When adjusted for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 1.07 the rate is 16.7, which can be compared with an England and Wales rate of 18.0.

This is the highest birth rate since 1956.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

## **INFANT MORTALITY**

One infant death was recorded during the year. This occurred in a child under four weeks of age and is the lowest figure recorded during the last 10 years.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

## STILL BIRTHS

The 6 still births registered give a rate per thousand births live and still of 21.2.

This is higher than the rate for England and Wales.

See Summary of Statistics.

## PERINATAL MORTALITY

The number of still births and infant deaths occurring under the age of one week is 6, giving a rate per thousand live and still births of 21.2.

The following table gives the figures for the last five years:—

Year	Number	Rate per thousand live and still births	Rate for England and Wales
1961	8	30.3	32.2
1962	8	34.4	30.8
1963	8	29.7	29.3
1964	13	55.5	28.2
1965	6	21.2	26.9

## DEATHS

174 deaths were registered. This gives a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 9.8 which, after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor of 1.07, is 10.5.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

### Deaths from Individual Diseases

The 174 deaths are set out in Table 5 according to cause and sex.

### Disease of Heart and Circulatory System

100 deaths occurred in this group, 56 males and 44 females. Numbers 17 to 21 inclusive in Table 5 make up this number.

48 deaths were due to coronary disease, 20 to other heart disease, 22 to vascular lesions of the nervous system and 10 to other diseases of the circulatory system.

### Cancer

31 deaths occurred in this group, 19 men and 12 women. Death rates per thousand of the population are set out in the Summary of Statistics with comparative figures for England and Wales. All the five deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus were registered in men.. See Table 5.

### Pneumonia and Bronchitis

There were 6 deaths from pneumonia and 7 from bronchitis. This is a small reduction from the previous year.

### Tuberculosis

There was one death from respiratory tuberculosis. This occurred in a retired coal miner.



## **Maternal Mortality**

There were no maternal deaths registered in the Urban District.

## **Accidents**

7 persons died following accidents.

2 women and 1 man died after being involved in motor vehicle accidents. Two elderly women and a man died as a result of falls at home and a man died from coal gas poisoning after he collapsed and was overcome by fumes from the gas cooker.

## **Suicide**

An elderly man committed suicide by coal gas poisoning.

## **INFECTIOUS DISEASE**

283 cases of infectious disease were notified. The incidence of individual diseases was: Measles 225, Pneumonia 29, Scarlet Fever 16, Tuberculosis 6, Erysipelas 5, Whooping Cough 1 and Encephalitis 1.

### **Measles**

225 cases were notified. The majority occurring in the 4 to 9 age group during the winter/spring of the year.

### **Pneumonia**

29 cases were notified—these occurred in both young and old. See Table 7.

### **Scarlet Fever**

16 cases were notified—the majority occurring in the 5 to 9 age group.

### **Tuberculosis**

6 cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified, 4 men and 2 women.

The majority of cases occurred during the latter part of the year. See Table 6.

### **Dysentery**

No cases were notified.

### **Erysipelas**

5 cases were notified. The majority in persons over 65 years of age.

## **CARE OF THE ELDERLY**

### **S.O.S. Cards and Flashing Lights**

S.O.S. Cards have been distributed for some time to single old people or disabled persons or those likely to be left alone to put in the window if help is urgently required.

There is a reported case of one old person being in an ambulance on her way to hospital within 20 minutes of placing a card in the window.

However, sudden illness or accident may prevent the person placing the card in the window or it may be lost.

Some two thousand of these cards have been distributed over the years in a population area of 100,000

people. They have been instrumental in ensuring that a thoughtful visit is paid to single old people and a discussion on what they should do in an emergency. This is the real object.

Those who live alone either by desire or necessity run this risk of sudden illness or accident and consequently lack of assistance. This has to be partly accepted or the method of living must be changed.

Group bungalow schemes, warden schemes and neighbourly arrangements reduce this risk very much.

Arising out of these points other methods of calling for assistance have been developed.

Encouraged, sponsored and developed by many people—Rotary Clubs, Home Safety Committees and individuals in many capacities—various designs for flashing lights have been produced and put to use. There are blue flashing lights, orange flashing lights, lights which illuminate signs such as “Help,” some with bell attached to call attention—some mains operated and some battery operated.

In fact a vast variety of methods.

Whichever is used it is essential that everyone in the area should know its object and how to react if one of these various signals is seen.

There should be an officer or person who keeps a note of cases helped in this way and co-ordinates assistance and sees that all possible needs are met.

If this is done many of the problems of older people and disabled people disappear.

It is good to know that progress is being made in these directions and that there is more acceptance of these aids available.

## **Accidental Hypothermia**

Comment made in previous years is followed by further emphasis.

The leaflet produced by the Central Council for Health Education was widely distributed to many organisations. There is a greater knowledge of this condition. Much more thought is being given to providing warmer houses and warmer bedrooms.

Many of these improved living conditions cost money and must lead to a higher cost and higher rents. This means higher pensions to pay for them. From the medical aspect this type of inflation cannot be avoided.

Most of the information circulated relates to older people. It must never be forgotten that this condition occurs in babies and under certain conditions in fit people caught in adverse weather conditions when walking or climbing. This problem is at present the subject of further action.



## **Loneliness**

Most people never give this topic any consideration. A report published in 1957, "Loneliness," by the National Council of Social Service, is a most complete survey of this subject. All organisations and clubs who do social work should read this book to see if the service they give can expand to help some of these people.

It has been a great pleasure during the year to find that organisations are doing this. When visiting older people, especially those confined to the house, each one will detail the number of people who now call. This gives very evident pleasure.

Our thanks should go to all these excellent people in the town who spent time visiting and who encourage others.

## **Movement of Disabled Persons and of Prams or Wheel Chairs**

A recent circular from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on access to Public Buildings for the Disabled reminds us of the many other places where careful planning is needed.

How often do disabled people use bus shelters and public lavatories. Does this need to be remembered in design.

Access to pavements after kerbing is sometimes very difficult because of increased kerb heights.

Many blind or partially sighted persons move around freely but must find the modern custom of erecting every conceivable obstacle on pavements most troublesome. Lamp standards may be anywhere on the pavement. Various street signs have more posts. In some towns pavements are infested with shoulder high parking meters—a constant source of danger in crowds.

House planning has often been discussed. Absence of steps and adequate hand rails for either hand must be considered.

The Ministry recommend straight staircases with risers of not more than 6½ in. to allow use of crutches.

## **Retirement**

More thought is being given to this and its associated pleasures and problems. There is still much work to be done. Many people welcome the day retirement comes and after three months are fed up. This is the real problem. Untoward dependence on mass entertainment leaves individuals untrained and unpractised in finding pleasurable employment and settling into a community life without the former pressure to work.

Money, food and housing are now being improved. The outlook of the individual is by far the most important in planning and living to a happy old age.

## **Meals on Wheels Service**

This service continues to give considerable assistance to a number of older people. Our thanks to all who help in the provision and delivery of the meals.

## **Laundry Service**

Laundry equipment installed by the Derbyshire County Council at Ripley Clinic is now used to launder linen and clothes of older people who require this service. The arrangements are made by the Home Help Service. This is a very useful service and supports the work of the Home Help Service in the home.

## **Persons in Need of Care and Attention**

Close co-operation with family doctors and district welfare officers continues. No action for removal was taken under the National Assistance Acts, 1948-57.

## **LIGHTING STANDARDS**

Short comment was made as follows:—

“A recent visit during a dull day to some offices revealed that the lighting conditions were unsatisfactory.

“Whilst the fittings should have been adequate they were yellow because of deterioration of paint work and dirty. Some of the fluorescent tubes were many years old and giving out very little light.

“Good housekeeping in offices and other places of work requires that:—

1. Light fittings be clean and bright.
2. Tubes and bulbs be changed at reasonable intervals before light emission falls too far.
3. That ceilings and walls be cleaned and redecorated at frequent intervals.

“Poor lighting has an effect on eye strain, untidiness, depressing atmosphere and work output.”

This reminder led to an examination of places where action might be required.

It was pleasing to note that the Ripley Council Offices continue their high standard of cleanliness, brightness and cheerfulness.

## **CLEAN AIR**

### **Cigarette Smoking**

Discussion and comment continued during the year on a number of occasions about the dangers arising from cigarette smoking. There is much more understanding of the problem by the people. There seems to be more effort to limit the number of cigarettes smoked and more efforts made to stop smoking. Some effort is made to provide adequate ventilation where cigarette smoking takes place.

More pipes and cigars are seen and seem to give more enjoyment than the self-consuming cigarette.



Like all bad habits, cigarette smoking if practised to excess has to exact its payment. That this shall be cancer of the lung and maybe death is perhaps more disastrous than the results of other bad habits.

### **Domestic Smoke Pollution**

Apart from the personal pollution of cigarette smoke general pollution by smoke affects everyone indiscriminately. There is the general health aspect of bronchitis and cancer. There is the dirt aspect, very noticeable this winter in the black mixture of salt, soot and grit on the roads and pavement.

In addition there is the safety aspect in the home. Old appliances are not as safe as the new ones. Old kitchen ranges with bigger chimney openings and more draught are more likely to cause burning of clothing and are usually not protected. Family doctors keep drawing attention to the lack of fireguards.

The great increase in gas and electricity consumption tells the tale of modern heating and the displacement of many dirty, inefficient, inconvenient and old heating appliances. This change is taking place and helps keep down the domestic smoke pollution. Otherwise the pollution would be much worse than it is.

During the year thought has been given to the problem arising from the siting of one storey buildings in built up areas next to higher buildings. The position and height of the building often allows smoke to drift down the roof into the garden and perhaps through an open window. The smoke may also be carried into a neighbour's bedroom window if sited next to a two storey building.

The proper answer is a smoke control area. But failing that it needs proper planning consideration and perhaps prohibition of the use of solid fuel. The need to build houses close together makes these points very important.

### **FOOD POISONING**

No cases of food poisoning were notified in the District. Nor were any suspected cases notified for investigation.

### **SWIMMING BATHS**

The need to teach more younger children to swim is well understood. Apart from the recreational aspect the aspect of safety in water is a most important one.

There is disappointment this year because of the postponement of progress on the provision of baths because of the need for economy.

### **SEWERAGE SCHEME**

After listening month after month to complaints about the sewerage system at the Public Health Committee the Medical Officer reported formally to the Public Health Committee in September, 1959, on the need for investigation and suggested that consultants be employed.



The Council agreed and consultants were appointed and reported in April, 1961, on the new sewerage scheme.

Since then much discussion, much revision and many comments have been made.

The Chief Public Health Inspector comments on the scheme in this report.

None of us have any doubt about the need for this scheme. The Trent River Authority are closely in touch with your Engineer on this because of the standard of the present works effluents.

Whilst it is essential to have a sound scheme the longer it takes to start work the more it will cost. Each year costs have risen and the present cost must be well above the original estimate.

The scheme has to be submitted to the appropriate Ministry for examination and approval. There will be a local enquiry before any action is taken.

Even now it must be some long period of time before any material evidence of progress can be seen on the ground.

When completed it is expected that considerable savings will be made on cesspool emptying. The annual cost of this service increases. Wages and vehicle costs go up. The size of cesspools also increases with the greater volume of water used in the modern home. Consideration of the use of under sink grinders is of no value without the benefits of an efficient water carriage system. This type of refuse disposal would reduce greatly the amount of refuse collected from each home and perhaps partly solve the problems which beset the collection service.

Some efficient costing on the value of under sink grinders for this purpose would be of interest.

## **HOME SAFETY**

The Alferton and Ripley Home Safety Committee has had another active year. This Committee is supported financially by the Urban District Councils of Alferton and Ripley and the Derbyshire County Council.

The Secretary has been kind enough to let me have the following brief list of the activities during the year:—

### **"Dangers on Holiday" Poster Competition held in**

**May-July, 1965**

280 Posters received from Alferton and Ripley areas—schools and local organisations.

Prize money was £10.

34 children of all ages were awarded a prize.

Winning entries exhibited at the Town Hall, Ripley, and Cornhill House, Alferton.

Press coverage.

**"S.O.S." Cards.** These are available from the Secretary if required.

**"Flashing Lights."** Available from District Welfare Officer (provided by voluntary organisation).

**200 Certificates** have been purchased for awards for competitions.

**"Kidiproof"** container shown to the Committee by a member.

**"Penknife"** shown to Committee and sent to Nottingham for further enquiries to be made—at the moment nothing has been heard from Nottingham.

**"Posters by Children."** Any prizewinning posters painted by children will be forwarded to R.O.S.P.A. when needed, with a view to selecting one poster to be part of their propaganda.

**"Medicines with Care" Campaign.** In support of this posters (Printed at Nottingham) were exhibited at Doctors' Surgeries, Chemists, Shops, etc., in the area.

**"Advertisements in Transport."** Posters depicting "Safety in the Home" and issued by Derbyshire County Council have been sent to the Trent Motor Traction Co. Ltd. and the Midland General Omnibus Co. Ltd. These posters will be exhibited on 10 buses from each Company for 12 months.

**"National Fire Prevention Campaign."** In support of this the Derbyshire Fire Service's Exhibition Caravan was parked on Ripley Market Place and the Car Park, Alferton, for one day during this Campaign. Also the St. John Ambulance Brigade demonstrated the mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. The Electricity Board and the Gas Board also gave an exhibition.

**The Secretary** and a delegate attended the National Home Safety Conference held in London.

**"Posters."** Any posters received by us are exhibited in the Town Hall, Ripley, and the Library, Ripley, as appropriate.

**"Dangers on Bonfire Night" Poster Competition.** This competition was very well supported and 103 entries were received from Schools and organisations in the area.

**Films.** The films entitled "Easing the Effort," "Fabrics and Fireguards" and "Playing with Fire" were shown to the Committee.

**"Poisons Weekend."** Paper bags from the Derbyshire County Council were distributed to shops, etc., in the area and the same to be done this coming year.

Requests from Police, etc., for materials to enable them to give talks on home safety.

**Accidents in the Home Booklet.** For distribution to members if required, also leaflets, etc.



## **Poisons**

The setting up of the National Poisons Information Centre must have been a tremendous relief to doctors and hospital casualty officers who are frequently confronted with the result of misuse of modern drugs or accidental overdosage. Information available at short notice on the many drugs available, recommended treatment and a good follow up service will save many lives and reduce ill-effects.

## **Lead**

Concern has been expressed at the possible occurrence and effect of lead poisoning. Considered to be under control, doubts have now been raised as to the effect of minimum amounts of lead on children and their development. The import of toys containing lead in their structure, possibly not in an available form, led to renewed interest.

## **MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S OFFICE**

The office of the Medical Officer of Health at Alfreton serves Ripley, Heanor and Alfreton Urban District Councils and Ilkeston Borough Council. In addition the Medical Officer is also an Assistant County Medical Officer with the Derbyshire County Council.

The Borough and each District is dealt with entirely separately. This combination of posts is an ideal one. It presents many opportunities for liaison and co-operation.

I have to thank the County Medical Officer and the many members of his Staff who have helped and advised me during the year. The pleasant relationship existing is much appreciated and helps a great deal in our mutual interests.

## **PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE**

Detailed comment was made last year on vaccination and immunisation. The level of protection of children is not unsatisfactory except against smallpox. The lack of appreciation by adults of the unnecessary risks and inconvenience they run by proceeding overseas without being vaccinated against smallpox or against typhoid and paratyphoid is difficult to overcome. Holidays abroad with a reaction following emergency vaccination seems a high price to pay for neglect to obtain protection as a routine. Those who have to travel abroad on business should maintain up-to-date vaccination certificates. Those who travel for pleasure can do the same without undue trouble.

## **HEALTH EDUCATION**

During the year information about prevention of cancer (cancer of the cervix, lung cancer) has been circulated. Comments have been made about cigarette smoking and its dangers. The importance of preventing accidental hypothermia in old and young has been stressed. This reinforced our policy of encouraging the supply of background heat in bedrooms.



The prevention of spread of infection from raw meat was discussed and emphasised.

The problems of older people have been emphasised time and time again and more attention is now given to them.

Preliminary comment has been made on the development of screening techniques for various defects.

The poster board campaign continues. Clean Air, Cigarette Smoking, Rats, Dustbins, Flies, Immunisation against Disease are some of the topics illustrated.

Circulars go out to interested organisations during the year.

The support of the County Council Health Education team is much valued. Their readiness to assist in many matters is very much appreciated.

## **ORGANISATION AND METHODS**

Material has been eliminated from Committee reports which served no useful purpose. Ten years ago the report of the Medical Officer was read to the Committee and consisted of births and deaths and infectious diseases. Duplicated reports were commenced in 1957 and circulated to all members of the Public Health Committee. These contain information and comment on many matters which have a bearing on health. Many examples appear again in the annual reports. It is necessary to look constantly at our environment to consider detrimental factors and to suggest improvements.

Long involved reports dealing with a district with a population of 17,780 are not necessary. Nor are the reports supposed to list the work done by a particular department. It is the people and their environment they should describe with especial regard to adverse factors. Because of this Annual Reports are not always a delight to the local Council. We do attempt to record good points as well as bad!

## **RIPLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL**

This progressive, efficient, cheerful and very active general practitioner hospital has been a feature of the town since 1912.

I am indebted to the hospital secretary for the following details, the comments are mine.

The people of the area have always taken a great interest in the hospital and have responded readily whenever an appeal has been made for money to provide building or equipment.

At the present time three local organisations are appealing for £5,000 for an extension to the female ward to allow for better spacing of the seven beds.

The hospital is listed as an Acute General Hospital with 21 beds and two emergency children's cots. The number of in-patients for the year ending December, 1965, was 348.

The total number of new cases recorded in the Out-patient Departments for the year ending December, 1965, was 15,571. The number of attendances was 48,346.

This is a tremendous amount of work for a small hospital and indicates the value of this type of hospital in keeping this large number of patients away from the already crowded bigger centres. The friendly atmosphere and continuity of care by their own general practitioner with ready advice from the consultant staff are a feature of the hospital.

There are 13 general practitioners on the visiting staff and they have full charge of their own patients.

The general practitioners provide a rota for the treatment of casualties and medical emergencies. They also visit the hospital each day at stated times for the examination and treatment of their own patients.

There is a five-day radiographical service and twice a week the consultant radiologist attends for reporting on the films.

Twice a week a pathological technician from the Derwent Hospital attends for a half-day session. Daily pathological specimens are sent by taxi to the Derwent Hospital, Derby.

There are weekly consultants clinics in Orthopaedics, Physical Medicine, General Medicine, Children's Medicine, Chest Diseases and Psychiatry.

The Matron has a nursing establishment of two full-time and 26 part-time and a domestic complement of three full-time and 13 part-time staff.

This indicates the extent to which it is possible to run a hospital on part-time staff to the advantage of all concerned. Of course there are problems but these can be solved.

The hospital is short of accommodation for its work, for the staff amenities and especially for storage purposes.

Relatively small sums of money would make a great improvement.

It is a pleasure to record the work of this local hospital and we give all the support possible.



## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

### General Statistics

Area in Acres ... ..	5,411
Population (estimated) ... ..	17,780
Population per Acre ... ..	3.3
Number of Inhabited Houses ... ..	6,138
Rateable Value ... ..	£522,663
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ... ..	£2,139
Live Births registered ... ..	277
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births ... ..	2.9
Birth Rate per 1,000 population ... ..	15.6
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.07)	16.7
Birth Rate, England and Wales ... ..	18.0
Still Births registered ... ..	6
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (live and still)	21.2
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales ... ..	15.7
Deaths registered ... ..	174
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population ... ..	9.8
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.07)	10.5
Death Rate, England and Wales ... ..	11.5
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion) ... ..	—
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births) ... ..	—
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales ... ..	0.25
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age) ... ..	1
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births ... ..	3.6
Infant Mortality, England and Wales ... ..	19.0
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age	1
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births legitimate	3.7
Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age	—
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births illegitimate	—
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age) ... ..	1
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 live births ... ..	3.6
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales ... ..	13.0
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age) ... ..	—
Early Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 live births	—
Perinatal Deaths (still-births and deaths under 1 week of age) ... ..	6
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still- births ... ..	21.2

### Death Rate per 1,000 population from:—

Tuberculosis, Respiratory ... ..	0.056
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales	0.042
Tuberculosis, other forms ... ..	—
Tuberculosis, other forms, England and Wales	0.006



Cancer of Lung and Bronchus ... ..	0.281
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales ... ..	0.553
Cancer, other forms ... ..	1.462
Cancer, other forms, England and Wales ...	1.674

**TABLE 1**

**BIRTHS**

BIRTHS	Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Live ... ..	135	134	269	1	7	8
Still ... ..	2	3	5	1	—	1

**TABLE 2**

**STILL-BIRTHS — 1955--1965**

Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)
1955	8	31.4
1956	8	26.4
1957	4	14.7
1958	8	29.4
1959	10	37.4
1960	8	32.4
1961	7	26.5
1962	5	21.3
1963	7	26.0
1964	6	25.6
1965	6	21.2

**TABLE 3**

**INFANT AND PERINATAL MORTALITY**

	Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Infant Deaths						
Under 1 year of age	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under 4 weeks of age	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under 1 week of age	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perinatal Deaths ...	2	3	5	1	—	1

**TABLE 4**

**COMPARATIVE TABLES — 1955-1965**

Year	(Population Estimated)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Death Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live Births)
1955	..... 18,090	13.7	10.2	44.4
1956	..... 18,030	16.4	10.5	27.1
1957	..... 18,040	14.9	11.0	33.6
1958	..... 17,980	14.7	9.2	30.3
1959	..... 17,980	14.3	11.1	23.4
1960	..... 17,900	13.4	11.5	25.1
1961	..... 17,650	14.6	11.7	7.8
1962	..... 17,700	13.0	10.5	17.4
1963	..... 17,760	14.8	11.1	11.4
1964	..... 17,720	12.9	11.1	48.2
1965	..... 17,780	15.6	9.8	3.6

**TABLE 5**  
**CAUSES OF DEATH**

	M.	F.	Total
1.—Tuberculosis, Respiratory .....	1	—	1
2.—Tuberculosis, other .....	—	—	—
3.—Syphilitic Disease .....	—	—	—
4.—Diphtheria .....	—	—	—
5.—Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—
6.—Meningococcal Infections .....	—	—	—
7.—Acute Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—
8.—Measles .....	—	—	—
9.—Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	1
10.—Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach .....	5	4	9
11.—       "               "       Lung, Bronchus	5	—	5
12.—       "               "       Breast .....	—	4	4
13.—       "               "       Uterus .....	—	1	1
14.—Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms .....	9	3	12
15.—Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .....	1	—	1
16.—Diabetes .....	—	3	3
17.—Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	9	13	22
18.—Coronary Disease, Angina .....	30	18	48
19.—Hypertensions with Heart Disease ...	4	1	5
20.—Other Heart Disease .....	8	7	15
21.—Other Circulatory Disease .....	5	5	10
22.—Influenza .....	—	—	—
23.—Pneumonia .....	4	2	6
24.—Bronchitis .....	6	1	7
25.—Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	2	2
26.—Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—
27.—Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	—	2	2
28.—Nephritis and Nephrosis .....	—	—	—
29.—Hyperplasia of Prostate .....	1	—	1
30.—Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .....	—	—	—
31.—Congenital Malformations .....	—	—	—
32.—Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	7	4	11
33.—Motor Vehicle Accidents .....	1	2	3
34.—All Other Accidents .....	2	2	4
35.—Suicide .....	1	—	1
36.—Homicide and Operations of War ...	—	—	—
All Causes .....	100	74	174

**TABLE 6**  
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS, 1955-1965

Year	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Grand Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
1955 ...	4	1	5	1	1	2	7
1956 ...	5	1	6	—	—	—	6
1957 ...	5	2	7	—	—	—	7
1958 ...	4	3	7	—	3	3	10
1959 ...	5	2	7	—	1	1	8
1960 ...	3	1	4	1	—	1	5
1961 ...	5	—	5	—	1	1	6
1962 ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	2
1963 ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	4
1964 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1965 ...	4	2	6	—	—	—	6

**TABLE 7**  
DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1965  
AGE GROUPS

	Encephalitis	Erysipelas	Measles	Pneumonia Acute	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough
All Ages .....	1	5	225	29	16	1
Under 1 year	—	—	2	6	—	1
1 — .....	—	—	24	3	—	—
2 — .....	—	—	32	—	1	—
3 — .....	—	—	26	1	1	—
4 — .....	—	—	42	1	2	—
5 — .....	—	—	93	5	10	—
10 — ...	—	—	3	1	1	—
15 — .....	—	—	2	3	1	—
25 — .....	—	1	1	1	—	—
35 — .....	—	—	—	2	—	—
45 — .....	1	—	—	5	—	—
65 and over...	—	3	—	1	—	—
Age unknown	—	1	—	—	—	—



TABLE 8

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

1955—1965

	...	...	...	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Encephalitis	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Measles	Meningococcal Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia, Acute	Poliomylitis, Acute	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Whooping Cough
1955	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	16	2	354	1	—	56	3	—	5	—	55
1956	...	...	...	—	—	14	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	62	1	—	8	—	19
1957	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	65	—	—	78	2	—	76	—	8
1958	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	530	—	—	94	1	—	16	—	119
1959	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	57	—	—	82	—	3	24	—	31
1960	...	...	...	—	—	12	—	—	6	—	36	—	—	50	—	—	11	—	10
1961	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	396	—	—	50	—	—	6	—	4
1962	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	13	—	—	21	—	—	9	—	—
1963	...	...	...	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	365	—	—	37	—	—	6	—	—
1964	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	36	—	—	27	—	1	5	—	32
1965	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	225	—	—	29	—	—	16	—	1

# **RIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

---

## **REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1965**

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Ripley Urban District Council:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my fifth Annual Report.

Efforts were concentrated on the implementation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, which was combined with inspections under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. These provisions make it an offence to contravene, but it is evident that most employers are awaiting the visit of the Inspector before attempting to comply with the requirements.

Although the main sewerage scheme has still not left the drawing board, the relaying of the Heage Road sewer (which had been damaged by subsidence) was completed. This was put at a greater depth and enabled five cesspools and four pail closets to be abolished.

The Council's decision to connect existing houses having satisfactory drainage systems to the new sewers at their expense is gratifying and will speed progress.

My thanks are due to Members of the Council and their staff for their help and co-operation, which is much appreciated.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M. A. GREGORY,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.

## **OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963**

### **Annual Report, 1965—Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963**

This is the first full year of the operation of the Act. No extra staff have been appointed so that the carrying out of these duties has been at the expense of other work of the Department. 267 premises are registered, employing 741 males and 869 females, a total of 1,610 employees, who now have the protection of the Act so far as their health, safety and welfare is concerned.

Just under a quarter of the premises have been inspected for the first time and the occupiers requested to meet the requirements of the Act. Non-compliance in some detail was found in all but 2 of the 124 premises, and this varied from the absence of a thermometer to a long list of structural defects. Generally there has been a willingness to comply and co-operation has been good, though this opinion may be premature.

The most frequent contraventions have been with respect to information for employees, provision of thermometers, temperature, ventilation and lighting and the provision of first aid equipment. Absent or broken hand-rails, worn and broken floor boards, obstructed and steep defective staircases, unguarded trap doors and staircase openings and worn and slippery floors and floor coverings were common. Most machines were well guarded, though the occasional "old model" required attention.

#### **Lighting Standards**

No regulations have yet been made regarding standards of lighting, Section 8, requiring that it shall be "suitable and sufficient," which has been applied to ensure that there is at least sufficient lighting in workrooms to enable employees to do their work without undue strain or discomfort and that all parts of the premises, including corridors and stairs, are sufficiently well lit to prevent accidents.

In 35 premises it has been necessary to ask for improved lighting as shown in Table 7 (E).

## **FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960**

For some time pressure of other work has meant that this subject has not received the attention it deserves and the opportunity has been taken to step up inspections by doing them in conjunction with those under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. 55 premises have been inspected and two cases were reported to the Public Health Committee.

In one case, a small cafe, proceedings were instituted for contraventions of the following Regulations:—

Regulation 6: Cleanliness of equipment, etc.

Regulation 8: Food to be protected from risk of contamination.



Regulation 9: Personal cleanliness.

Regulation 14 (1) (a): Cleanliness of sanitary conveniences.

Regulation 14 (2): Lighting and ventilating and cleanliness of rooms containing sanitary conveniences.

Regulation 17: First aid materials to be provided.

Regulation 23: Cleanliness and repair of food rooms.

The owner denied all the charges but was found guilty and fined a total of £10.

In the second case, a branch of a multiple stores, the decision to take proceedings was made and subsequently, all the work required having been completed before the hearing, the Council decided to withdraw the case.

## **HOUSING**

### **Unfit Houses**

During the year 14 houses were the subject of Time and Place Notices, 15 Demolition Orders and 15 Closing Orders being made and 4 undertakings to repair being accepted. Eleven families were rehoused and 8 unfit houses demolished.

### **House Repairs**

55 unfit houses were repaired and made fit after informal or formal housing action and many repairs were carried out under the Public Health Acts. At present there is a gap in the Council's powers in that they cannot require repairs under the Housing Acts unless the house is unfit.

### **New Houses**

26 new Council houses were completed and occupied. Land owned by the Council for house building is almost used up and it is to be hoped that shortage of building land will not cause a hold-up in the programme.

It is estimated that fifty thousand families are homeless in this country. In addition, many thousands more live in homes which were built over a hundred years ago to a poor standard and are now obsolete, so that the need is great.

In a town of about 6,000 houses with an estimated life of sixty years (this period shortening as standards rise), simple arithmetic will show that 100 new houses a year are required to maintain the status quo and advancement requires something in excess. This figure has been exceeded for the first time in many years.

The figures for the past six years are as follows:—

1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Council	20 duplex flats	9 flats	6	4	26
2	converted into		17 flats		
	10 houses				
Private					
Enterprise					
22	43	32	58	74	78

## Repair and Maintenance of Existing Houses

4 undertakings were accepted to repair unfit houses after formal action under the Housing Act; 41 houses were repaired by informal and 24 by formal notices under the Public Health Acts.

## Housing Improvements

During the year 14 houses were improved with Discretionary and 35 with Standard Grants.

Amenities	Standard Grants				Discretionary Grants			
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965
Baths provided ...	32	39	39	26	11	3	13	14
Internal water closets	19	50	45	35	5	3	13	14
Larders provided	28	10	18	15	8	2	13	14
Hot water systems provided ...	28	43	41	27	11	3	13	14
Wash hand basins provided ...	32	43	41	28	11	3	13	14

In Ripley Urban District, according to the 1961 Census:

17 households were without a cold water tap in the house (8 shared this facility).

1.054 households were without a hot water tap (3 shared).

1.510 households were without a water closet within or attached to the building (13 shared).

We must hope that the present rate of about 50 improvement grants a year can be increased.

## Compulsory Improvements

The Housing Act, 1964, has given power in certain circumstances for the Council to require improvements to be carried out. Pressure of other work has delayed thoughts of a survey and action under this Act.

The Act provides that any tenant occupying a dwelling which is without one or more of the standard amenities (viz: ventilated food store, bath or shower in a separate room, hot water system, wash hand basin, inside water closet) may make representations in writing to the local authority with a view to the exercise of their power to compel owners to provide these amenities. One such representation was received and the Council accepted the owner's undertaking to provide these amenities within a period of twelve months.

## PAIL CLOSETS

There are now 94 pail closets in the area. None has a sewer available so that compulsory action cannot be taken for their abolition until sewer extensions are made. Persuasion by means of the offer of 50% grants under Section 47 of the Public Health Act for closet conversions or Standard Improvement Grants is the only course available, and this continues.



## CLASSIFICATION OF INSANITARY CLOSET ACCOMMODATION IN URBAN AREA

	Housing Programme	Cesspool	Unsat. Drains	Total Pails
West .....	—	—	1	1
Butterley .....	1	—	8	9
Waingroves .....	2	1	1	4
Marehay .....	—	1	—	1
Ambergate .....	9	28	23	60
Heage .....	4	5	10	19
	—	—	—	—
	16	32	43	94
	—	—	—	—

## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The following table indicates the position up to 31st December, 1965:—

	Pails	Privies	Waste Water Closets	Total
Conversions completed prior to 1965	1,796	266	13	2,075
Completed as Improvement Grant during 1965 .....	6	—	—	6
Removed from Register, 1965 (Hous- ing Programme) .....	2	—	—	2
New Sewer Connections .....	3	—	—	3
App. for conversion—Improvement Grant .....	6	—	—	6
Register of unsatisfactory closet accommodation at 31st Dec- ember, 1965 .....	94	—	—	94

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1961

Routine work continues under these Acts to ensure satisfactory conditions for the health and welfare of factory workers. In co-operation with the Surveyor, an inspection of deposited plans is made and by this means arrangements are made to ensure that proposals comply with the Act and avoid the need for alterations after the building is completed.

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS AND MEAT INSPECTION

There is one small private slaughterhouse which has been brought up to modern standards.

The amount of meat inspected is small, but it amounts to almost one visit per animal slaughtered. There is 100 per cent. meat inspection and no difficulty arises regarding overtime and Sunday slaughter as it does in many areas.

During the year one in five of the sheep inspected were found to be in some way affected by disease and one in seven of pigs, so that vigilance remains important.

Five persons are licensed to slaughter and stun animals.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

Posters are displayed on certain Council and private notice boards on health matters and these provoke interest. Talks are given to local organisations and occasionally in schools and invitations are welcome.

## CLEAN AIR

Industrially, the district has suffered from the presence of a Lime Works having eight vertical coal-fired kilns. These were erected under the direction of George Stephenson over 100 years ago and remained unchanged except for the introduction of a large limestone feed hopper above the kiln combustion chamber and the provision of forced draught fans to supply secondary air to the waste gases at the gas exit throat above the combustion chamber.

These kilns emitted voluminous quantities of black smoke for long periods which clouded the whole valley in which they are situated.

The works have now been closed and the kilns are being demolished. There is no progress to report with regard to domestic smoke.

The problem of the discharge at low level of the products of combustion from road vehicles continues. The Ministry of Transport are conducting spot checks nationally and the improvement locally is welcome. A by-pass to remove heavy vehicles from the town centre becomes more urgently necessary as time passes.

## STATUTORY ACTION

Authorised Action.	No. of Premises	Work done in default	Notices served	Notices complied with
Public Health Act, 1936—				
Section 24 (Sewers) .....	90	2	90	90
Section 39 (Drainage) .....	15	—	9	11
Section 45 (Closet repairs) .....	6	—	1	2
Section 50 (Leaking cess-pools) .....	5	—	5	5
Section 75 (Dustbins) .....	1	1	—	6
Section 93 (Nuisances) .....	15	—	13	12
Public Health Act, 1961—				
Section 17 (Drainage) .....	—	—	2	2
Section 32 (Food Storage) .....	1	—	—	1

## CARAVANS

There are 4 licensed caravan sites in the area containing 4 residential caravans and 3 caravans for holiday purposes.

The travelling scrap dealers remain a problem to which the only answer appears to be municipal sites.



## **WATER SUPPLY**

The supply is by the South Derbyshire Water Board, of which the Ripley Urban District Council is a constituent authority. A mains supply is available almost throughout the whole of the District, which is satisfactory in quality and quantity. There is no source of supply or treatment works in the area.

The Water Board makes regular examinations of the water going into supply. As all water is chlorinated before being passed into supply, the majority of samples are taken after treatment.

Typical chemical and bacteriological results are given in Table 5.

Only the proportion of the supply obtained from the Derwent Valley Water Board is liable to plumbo-solvent action. Under the Derwent Valley Act, 1899, water supplied by the Board is required to be treated by them for the prevention of such action before the water is delivered to any of the constituent undertakings.

During 1965 no new connections were made to existing dwellings; 92 connections were made to new dwellings.

Water samples are only taken by the Health Department as an occasional check and in cases of complaint or from private supplies.

Some trouble has been experienced with regard to lime in the water and of lack of pressure. The latter arises from a number of houses being served by joint service pipes in wrought iron and is aggravated by the presence of lime. The Council has agreed to make grants in respect of the provision of separate service pipes and this will help towards solving this problem.

The hardness figures for the past five years are as follows:—

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Temporary .....	10	55	45	65	120
Permanent .....	30	55	70	55	75

## **NOISE**

Complaints of noise have continued to arise from time to time.

Factories are sited among dwelling houses and noise complaints are inevitable. Every effort is made to reduce noise but with varying success.

## **SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The sewerage arrangements for the area are not adequate. Some are of insufficient size, some are defective due to subsidence, most are overloaded, and some areas are without sewers. All the works are either unsatisfactory or so overloaded as to be unable regularly to produce an effluent to Royal Commission Standards.

Consultants have reported upon the work necessary and the Council has accepted the report, agreed in principle, to the work being carried out and is doing everything possible to avoid any delay. Details are still being prepared for submission to the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

The work includes:—

New main outfall sewer from Padley Hall to Northern Sewage Works.

New Sewage Works on present site of Northern Sewage Works.

New pumping station at Street Lane Sewage Works, and rising main into Marehay Sewage System.

New outfall sewer from Southern Works at Marehay Sewage Works.

New sewage works on the present site of the Marehay Sewage Works.

New pumping station at Heage Sewage Works and rising main to Works inlet.

Improvements to Heage Sewage Works.

New pumping station at Derby Road, Ambergate, and rising main to existing outfall to existing pumping station alongside the railway embankment.

Extension of Thacker Wood Sewage Works.

New sewers to serve Slack Lane, Nether Heage, Heage Firs, Nether Heage, Dungeley Hill, Nether Heage, Street Lane and Heage Road, Ripley, Lower Hartshay and Derby Road, Ambergate.

The relaying and extension of the Heage Road sewer was completed during August, 1965. Five houses were connected to the sewer at the Council's expense resulting in the abolition of five cesspools and the conversion of four pail closets to water closets.

## **RODENT CONTROL**

Compared with some other districts Ripley is fairly free of rats and mice. Many of the sewers are surcharged and this may be one reason. Reports by the public of the presence of rats and mice are appreciated. The necessary treatment to destroy them is free of charge.

## **PETROLEUM REGULATION ACTS, 1928-1936**

The raising of the standards for the sale and storage of petrol continued during the year and all installations have been brought up to the standard adopted by the Council from the Home Office Model Code.



Licences in force during the year:—

Petrol ... 48 for 101,950 galls.

Petroleum Mixture ... 5 for 1,300 galls.

Carbide of Calcium ... 1 for 10 cwts.

## **DRAINAGE**

Much time is taken up with the important duty of advising, supervising installation and testing drainage work, and this is well spent. Good drainage is a basic requirement of a healthy environment. The majority of owners are well aware of this and are grateful for such help and advice as we can give

## **CESSPOOLS AND SEPTIC TANKS**

There are now 149 cesspools in the district and the Council undertakes their emptying free of charge. Two vehicles are used, one of which is a combined cesspool/gully emptier. The improvement grants scheme is increasing this work and the sewer extensions will bring welcome relief. The road gullies are emptied four times a year.

## **PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS**

There are no public swimming baths in the area, the nearest being at Alfreton, approximately four miles away. Ripley Development Association is making strenuous efforts to provide the funds for this necessary amenity.

## **PUBLIC CLEANSING**

### **Refuse Collection**

A weekly collection of house refuse was maintained throughout the year. Large items are collected free by arrangement.

The service falls short of the best present-day practice in the following respects:—

- (a) There is no municipal dustbin scheme, so that the bins provided are of assorted shapes and sizes, in all kinds of conditions, and there is a continuous fight to keep unsuitable receptacles such as dolly tubs, oil drums, buckets, baths and the like out of use.
- (b) The scheme is not dustless and this raises problems of the spillage of refuse and of the hazards to health to the men who have to work in such dusty conditions.

Consideration was given to the paper sack system which has much to commend it, being dustless, more hygienic, eliminating the need for dustbins and providing a more pleasant form of employment for refuse collectors. A small number of sack holders have been obtained and are on trial in the area. These are now available for sale to anyone who prefers this system and the Council will supply the necessary sacks without charge. The system will also be installed in any new Council housing schemes.

The problems of absenteeism and sickness continue in the floating portion of refuse collectors and the shortage of labour for this type of work has become serious. I am indebted to the conscientious few who work to maintain the service in these difficult circumstances.

It will be seen, then, that whilst the service is maintained, labour problems keep us very near to the brink of breakdown, and this situation is worsening.

### **Provision of Dustbins**

The Council supplies dustbins at cost price, plus a small delivery charge, and 61 were sold under this scheme, together with 6 paper sack holders.

### **Trade Waste**

The fee for collection of trade waste from certain premises remained at £1 12s. 6d. for each additional receptacle.

The number of waste units, for which fees were collected, was 48 in 1965/66.

Financial year	1964/65			1965/66		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Trade Refuse Income ... ..	71	8	5	78	0	0
Fees for disposal of loads of rubbish	24	12	6	46	18	0

The disposal of scrap cars is becoming a problem.

### **Refuse Disposal**

Controlled tipping takes place at the Waingroves Refuse Tip. Operations there are satisfactory. Expenditure on drainage is a continuous process. The extension of the tipping area is now in use.

The main problems are vandalism, tip fires and the blowing about of paper in windy weather.

### **Transport and Vehicle Maintenance**

During the year the Council acquired the following additional item: Auto-Gardener (with attachments).



The raising of the roof and enlargement of the garages to accommodate the larger vehicles recently acquired is well in hand; two-thirds of the re-roofing is now completed.

## Personnel

The average weekly labour force for the year was 27.85. During the year 16 changes in personnel took place.

## Sickness and Absenteeism Records

Total possible working hours of all staff: 63,115.

	Time Lost 1965 Hrs.	% of Total Poss. Hours 1965 Hrs.	Time Lost 1964 Hrs.	% of Total Poss. Hours 1964 Hrs.
Sickness (Paid) .....	5,040	7.91	3,646	6.48
Sickness (Unpaid) ...	704	2.12	603	1.11
Other time lost .....	1,094	1.73	1,904	3.57

## MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION

### Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

One name appears on the register under the Provisions of this Act—a local furniture dealer.

### Pet Animals Act, 1951

One licence was again issued during the year under the Act.

### Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954

#### Section 146, Registration of Hairdressers

Detailed inspections have contributed to the high standard of hygiene practised at the local hairdressers' premises.

Registrations approved during 1965 ... ..	3
Registrations cancelled during 1965 ... ..	1
Register at 31st December, 1965:—	
Ladies ... ..	11
Ladies and Gents ... ..	1
Gents ... ..	7

## Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the District.

## Milk Distributors' Register

Licensed Distributors of Milk ... ..	13
Dairies (other than Dairy Farms) ... ..	2

**TABLE 1**

**Public Health Inspection of the District**

<b>HOUSING</b>		<b>PUBLIC HEALTH</b>	
Housing Inspections ... ..	130	Clean Air Inspections ...	94
Public Health Act ... ..	152	Drains Inspected and Tested	175
Housing Conditions ... ..	7	Blocked Sewers ... ..	124
Unfit Houses ... ..	137	W.C. Conversions ... ..	5
Rent Act, 1957 ... ..	3	Pail Closets ... ..	1
Standard Grants ... ..	166	Cesspools ... ..	11
Discretionary Grants ... ..	29	Dustbins ... ..	41
Overcrowding ... ..	2	Refuse Collection ... ..	58
Council Dwellings ... ..	20	Refuse Disposal ... ..	51
Council House Applicants ...	42	Salvage ... ..	21
<b>FOOD SUPPLY</b>		Garage Improvements ...	33
Bakehouses ... ..	5	Caravan Sites and Control	
Dairies ... ..	4	of Development Act, 1960	30
Ice Cream—Retail ... ..	18	Water Supply ... ..	11
Ice Cream—Manufacture ...	2	Miscellaneous ... ..	17
Slaughterhouses ... ..	58	Transport ... ..	113
Market Stalls ... ..	16	Rodent Control ... ..	203
Unsound Food (Visits) ...	37	Disinfestation (Vermin) ...	28
Food Hygiene Regulations	106	Hairdressers ... ..	6
Food and Drugs ... ..	2	Petrol Storage ... ..	14
Milk Distributors ... ..	6	Noise Abatement Act ...	15
Preserved Food Stores ...	15	Health Education ... ..	13
<b>OFFICES, SHOPS AND</b>		Keeping of Animals ... ..	6
<b>RAILWAY PREMISES</b>		Litter ... ..	1
Visits ... ..	124	Filthy or Verminous	
<b>FACTORIES</b>		Premises ... ..	8
Factories, Workshops and		Infectious Disease ... ..	2
Building Sites ... ..	24	Water in Cellar ... ..	10
Outworkers ... ..	16	Derbyshire County Council	
		Act ... ..	4
		Sewer Connections ... ..	16

**TABLE 2**

**Summary of Complaints Received**

<b>GENERAL HOUSING DEFECTS</b>		<b>INFESTATIONS</b>	
General Defects ... ..	24	Rats ... ..	66
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>		Mice ... ..	15
Insufficient and Defective ...	4	Cockroaches ... ..	23
<b>ANIMALS IMPROPER</b>		Ants ... ..	14
<b>KEEPING</b>		Silverfish ... ..	2
Dogs, Cats, Poultry, etc. ...	5	Earwigs ... ..	2
<b>DRAINAGE</b>		Wasps ... ..	2
Obstructions, Sewers and		Bees ... ..	2
Drains ... ..	70	Moths ... ..	1
		Flies ... ..	1
		Woodworm ... ..	1
		Red Mites ... ..	1
		<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	
		Domestic Smoke ... ..	5
		Unsound Food ... ..	23
		Offensive Smells ... ..	2
		Water in Cellars ... ..	5
		Noise Nuisances ... ..	5
		Overflowing Cesspool ...	1



**TABLE 3**

**HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE**

**Return for Year Ending 31st December, 1965**

Houses Demolished—

	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced	Families Displaced
In Clearance Areas ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas ... ..	8	Nil	Nil

Unfit Houses Closed (Under Sec. 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) )  
Housing Act—

	Houses Closed	Persons Displaced	Families Displaced
Number of Houses ... ..	15	30	11

Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were  
Remedied—

	By Owner	Local Authority
After informal action by Local Authority	47	Nil
After formal notice under Public Health Act ... ..	24	Nil
After formal notice, Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	8	Nil

**DISCRETIONARY AND STANDARD GRANT RETURN**

Discretionary Grants—

Discretionary Grants Completed ... ..	14
Amount of Grant Paid ... ..	£4,533
Applications Received ... ..	3
Applications Approved ... ..	3

Standard Grants—

Standard Grants Completed ... ..	39
Amount of Grant Paid ... ..	£4,336
Applications Received ... ..	41
Applications Approved ... ..	41
Applications Not Approved ... ..	2

**TABLE 4**  
**MEASUREMENTS OF AIR POLLUTION**  
**(a) Total Undissolved Deposit in a Standard Deposit Gauge in Tons per Square Mile per Month**

R--Rainfall. T.I.M.--Total insoluble matter

Recording Station No. 1—Wellington Street—Area of Dense Old-fashioned Housing.

Year	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.
1965	2.84	5.40	0.75	8.61	2.88	7.22	1.74	8.38	2.69	13.21	2.86	10.23	2.76	10.27	2.10	6.79	4.81	6.29	1.13	5.73	3.58	4.84	4.87	5.30
1964	0.10	8.18	0.84	5.23	3.97	8.61	2.05	8.28	2.13	19.41	2.00	0.73	2.45	24.41	2.11	5.63	0.84	7.29	1.65	6.49	1.54	6.29	3.25	8.41
1963	0.56	4.40	0.51	2.45	2.77	11.29	2.28	8.11	1.32	11.06	3.12	13.94	2.56	11.13	4.01	10.00	2.47	6.72	1.41	5.17	4.63	6.46	0.51	4.44
1962	2.59	1.53	1.00	8.61	1.80	8.84	1.91	10.17	2.13	10.27	0.41	7.92	2.13	7.92	3.64	6.39	3.34	6.23	1.28	5.43	1.45	3.71	1.77	6.82
1961	3.08	6.66	2.16	6.82	0.23	6.23	3.97	9.34	1.54	9.70	0.91	5.37	2.62	4.57	3.13	5.76	1.07	6.96	3.13	6.59	1.58	5.63	2.45	6.49
1960	4.04	8.25	2.10	7.65	1.65	9.37	1.41	4.87	1.28	9.11	1.69	7.75	2.73	6.03	4.79	5.76	5.09	6.06	5.30	5.67	3.53	7.29	3.55	7.02
1959	2.46	4.04	0.20	4.01	1.65	9.37	1.41	4.87	0.31	4.97	0.76	9.37	1.47	5.63	0.80	5.60	0.16	7.95	2.42	8.05	2.85	6.69	4.04	6.56

Recording Station No. 2--Ripley Road, Ambergate--Area of Low Density Housing.

[illegible]

1501  
Recording Station No. 2—Dye Works, Ambergate—Area of Low Density Housing.

1965	1.77	17.00	2.68	17.18	3.04	17.18	3.07	21.84	1.96	12.54	5.00	36.48	1.03	28.68	4.06	22.41	4.91	13.07
Recording Station No. 2—School Lane Bingley—Area of Low Density Housing																		

Recording Station No. 2—School Lane, Ripley—Area of Low Density Housing.

	1961	3.03	4.07	1.99	4.00	0.20	3.50	4.03	7.17	1.49	5.97	0.77	5.74	2.37	4.80	3.01	4.46	1.02	3.97	3.01	4.07	1.51	4.34	2.96	2.47
	1961	3.03	4.07	1.99	4.00	0.20	3.50	4.03	7.17	1.49	5.97	0.77	5.74	2.37	4.80	3.01	4.46	1.02	3.97	3.01	4.07	1.51	4.34	2.96	2.47
	1960	4.33	5.24	2.24	5.40	1.62	6.34	1.38	7.70	1.29	6.50	1.60	7.20	2.64	4.74	4.50	3.90	5.20	4.60	5.59	4.10	3.45	4.57	3.44	3.43

Recording Station No. 2—Nottingham Road—Area of Low Density Housing.

Year	0.74	4.20	0.95	6.24	4.27	4.64	2.06	9.07	2.16	19.84	1.67	1.17	4.30	23.14	2.15	7.20	0.82	12.01	1.37	5.34	4.83	5.07	0.63	3.70
1964	0.74	4.20	0.95	6.24	4.27	4.64	2.06	9.07	2.16	19.84	1.67	1.17	4.30	23.14	2.15	7.20	0.82	12.01	1.37	5.34	4.83	5.07	0.63	3.70
1963	0.97	4.87	0.65	2.00	2.85	10.01	2.42	7.24	1.39	6.97	3.19	34.48	1.26	9.37	4.03	9.07	2.48	5.50	1.30	5.14	1.72	3.17	1.81	5.80
1962	2.82	9.60	1.13	5.20	1.97	8.40	1.96	8.91	2.16	9.64	0.38	13.74	2.16	9.30	3.77	5.40	3.59	5.30	1.30	5.14	1.72	3.17	1.81	5.80

(b) Smoke and Sulphur-dioxide by Volumetric Method

Recording Station—Town Hall, Ripley.

AV—Average Value. HV—Highest Value. LV—Lowest Value. SO<sub>2</sub>—Sulphur Dioxide. SM—Smoke (Conc. microgrammes per cubic metre).

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.						
	SM.	SO2	SM.	SO2	SM.	SO2	SM.	SO2	SM.	SO2	SM.	SO2						
1965	AV 203 HV 340	242 433	193 469	227 478	186 321	283 544	139 242	119 185	117 383	26 71	57 129	115 225	124 212	163 414	180 340	204 463	214 349	181 364
1964	LV 66 AV 461 HV1049 F V 127	46 308 654 88	39 328 857 89	41 260 563 87	31 278 680 55	84 166 340 62	35 107 342 62	56 82 163 63	52 89 220 39	— 92 201 52	11 93 178 55	29 91 158 29	46 122 299 46	74 205 528 32	74 243 623 35	46 178 325 58	91 257 1056 35	97 235 771 80

Recording Station, Council's Garage. Nottingham Road, Ripley.

1965	AV 184	284	160	350	262	245	320	128	200	125	227	16	290	38	151	95	277	111	547	119	273	183	306	192
	HV 396	480	395	877	441	492	506	306	340	217	638	59	545	90	238	216	597	225	976	385	553	678	649	517
	LV 34	105	49	27	89	72	100	66	92	75	78	—	92	19	81	44	131	38	236	6	115	45	126	74
	AV 460	277	293	205	254	121	129	94	61	101	91	96	91	113	95	151	130	182	382	227	284	163	346	218
1964	HV1021	555	742	570	527	293	217	218	126	354	178	205	119	217	216	238	289	372	809	360	481	353	1352	527
	LV 148	87	76	43	83	12	91	5	49	25	57	87	36	33	44	81	46	97	164	128	106	52	76	50



# **TABLE 5** **WATER SUPPLY** **SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN AND RESULTS...**

## **Water Board:**

	Samples Submitted	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Chemical ... ..	1	1	—
Partial Chemical ... ..	47	47	—
Bacteriological ... ..	50	50	—

## **Public Health Department:**

Chemical ... ..	1	1	—
-----------------	---	---	---

## **Typical Result:**

Sample of water taken from tap over sink directly from main.

## **RESULTS OF ANALYSIS**

Appearance in 2-ft. Tube ... ..	Clear, colourless
Colour (Hazen Units) ... ..	Less than 5
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale) ... ..	Less than 2
pH. Value ... ..	7.35

Parts per million

Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C.) ... ..	284
Free and Saline Ammonia ... ..	0.04
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	0.02
Nitrogen as Nitrites ... ..	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates ... ..	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride) ... ..	22
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80°F. ... ..	0.06
Temporary ... ..	120
Hard: Permanent ... ..	75
Total ... ..	195
Oxygen in Solution ... ..	
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days ... ..	
Available Chlorine ... ..	0.11
Metals: Lead ... ..	0
Copper ... ..	0
Zinc ... ..	0
Iron ... ..	0
Fluorine ... ..	0.6

This sample is of similar composition to the previous samples from this source.

		Estimated Population Involved
No. of Houses in District connected to mains	6,106	17,777
No. of Houses in District supplied from Stand- pipes on mains ... ..	1	3
No. of connections made during the year:		
New Houses ... ..	92	

**TABLE 6**

**FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1959**

**1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:—**

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	12	5	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority ... ..	97	9	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excl. Outworkers' Premises) ... ..	14	7	—	—

**2. Cases in which defects were found:—**

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	3	4	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6) ... ..	1	1	—	—	—

**3. Outworkers in August List:—**

Making Wearing Apparel ...	25
----------------------------	----

**TABLE 7**

**OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963**

**(a)—Registrations and General Inspections.**

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Reg. during the year	Total No. of Reg. Premises at end of year	No. of Reg. Premises receiving a general insp. during year
Offices ... ..	2	89	15
Retail Shops ... ..	7	136	48
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ... ..	1	16	1
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens ... ..	2	20	3
Fuel Storage Depots ...	1	6	—
Totals ... ..	13	267	67

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act, 124.



In this Schedule: "General inspection" means any inspection of premises to which the Act applies which is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments thereunder are complied with as respects those premises; and "registered premises" means any premises in respect of which a notice under Section 49 of the Act has been received by a local authority or by the London County Council; and the expression "premises registered" shall be construed accordingly.

### (b) Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Number of Contraventions found
4 Cleanliness ... ..	9
5 Overcrowding ... ..	7
6 Temperature ... ..	40
7 Ventilation ... ..	37
8 Lighting ... ..	60
9 Sanitary Conveniences ... ..	57
10 Washing Facilities ... ..	37
11 Supply of Drinking Water ... ..	2
12 Clothing Accommodation ... ..	17
13 Sitting Facilities ... ..	5
14 Seats (Sedentary Workers) ... ..	5
15 Eating Facilities ... ..	12
16 Floors, Passage and Stairs ... ..	44
17 Fencing exposed parts machinery ... ..	7
18 Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery ... ..	—
19 Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery ... ..	1
23 Prohibition of heavy work ... ..	—
24 First Aid, General Provisions ... ..	19
Total ... ..	359

### (c) Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises

Class of Workplace	Number of Per- sons Employed
Offices ... ..	741
Retail shops ... ..	646
Wholesale departments, warehouses ... ..	102
Catering establishments open to the public ... ..	81
Canteens ... ..	23
Fuel storage depots ... ..	17
Total ... ..	1,610
Total Males ... ..	741
Total Females ... ..	869

(d) Reported Accidents

Workplace	Number Reported	Total No.		Prose- cution	Action Recommended		
		Investi- gated			Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No. Action
Offices .. ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Retail Shops ... ..	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catering Establish- ments open to public, canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	4	4	—	—	—	4	—

Analysis of Reported Accidents

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering Establish- ments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Transport ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Falls of Persons ... ..	—	2	—	—	—
Stepping on or Striking against Object or Person ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Handling Goods ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Struck by Falling Object	1	—	—	—	—
Fires and Explosions ...	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Use of Hand Tools ...	—	1	—	—	—
Not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—

LIGHTING STANDARDS

(e) Types of Premises where Improved Lighting has been Requested

Type of Business	Rooms where existing lighting is substandard						
	Passage and Staircase	W.C.	Office	Store	Counter	Wash- ing Facs.	Work- room
Grocer ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocer ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Grocer ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Grocer ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Grocer ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Clothiers ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Clothiers ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Clothiers ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Clothiers ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
General Store ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chiropodist ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Office ... ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Office ... ..	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Office ... ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Office ... ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—



Office	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Office	...	...	...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Office	...	...	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Dry Cleaners	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shoe Shop	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Shoe Shop	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Tobacconist	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Fruiterer	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Warehouse	...	...	...	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
Butchers	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Hairdresser	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hairdresser	...	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hairdresser	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hairdresser	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Curtain Fabrics	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Curtain Fabrics	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Medical Practitioner	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Milliner	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Decorators	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Newsagents	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total: 35	...	7	17	18	7	9	3	6		

The general impression of the standards of lighting, both natural and artificial, in offices and shops is good, although the usual standard is found to be about 20 lumens per square foot as against 20/30 for shops and 30/45 for offices and workrooms laid down in the I.E.S. Code (1961) of the Illuminating Engineering Society. In staircases, corridors, wash places, etc., lighting was generally satisfactory.

In some hairdressers and men's outfitters lighting was poor (below 5 lumens and 10 lumens per square foot respectively) and occupiers claimed it was part of their policy to provide "subdued" lighting in these premises.

Where sewing alterations are done in a room at the rear of the shop, lighting is often poor, although the lighting of the shop itself is adequate.

The procedure with regard to lighting standards has been to inspect the premises to gain a general impression of the standard of lighting for each of the purposes for which it is required. Where it appears to be inadequate, and this is confirmed by light meter reading, occupiers have been requested to improve the lighting to the following minimum standards:—

Lift, Stairs and Corridors ... ..	7 lumens per sq. ft.
Rough Work ... ..	15        „        „
Shop Counters and Kitchens ... ..	20        „        „
Medium and Fine Work, Offices and Workrooms, Sewing Rooms and Drawing Offices ... ..	30        „        „

No cases of excessive glare were found.

**THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT,  
1963**

**(f) Special Report on Lighting Standards in accordance  
with L.A. Circular 9 (Supplement No. 1) November,  
1965**

Light meter readings in lumens per square foot taken  
on working plane in various departments.

No. of Office Premises				—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	+ 25
1	...	...	...	1	2	—	1	1
1	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	—
1	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—
1	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	5
1	...	...	...	—	1	3	—	—
1	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	2
1	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	2
1	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	6
1	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	7
<hr/>				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	9	...	...	1	5	6	4	27
<hr/>				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

**(g) Light Meter Readings in Lumens per square foot com-  
paring the working areas of shops with selling areas,  
November, 1965**

No. of Shops				Selling Area	Over Bacon Machine	Work Area at Rear	Office Desk
1	...	...	...	20	2	2	—
1	...	...	...	19	19	—	26
1	...	...	...	22	22	15	20
1	...	...	...	10	—	5	—
1	...	...	...	18	—	18	—
1	...	...	...	30	—	27	—
1	...	...	...	15-25	—	15-25	—
1	...	...	...	33	—	—	18.25.30.11
1	...	...	...	60	—	—	—
1	...	...	...	20	—	10	—
<hr/>							
Total	10						
<hr/>							



TABLE 8

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

## Return for the Year 1965

	Types of Property				
	1	2	3	4	5
	Non-agricultural		Dwelling Houses		Agri-cultural
	Local Authority	Council Houses	incl. All other Business Premises	Total of Cols. 1 2 and 3	
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification ... ..	—	52	26	78	5
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common Rat:					
Major ... ..	—	2	3	5	—
Minor ... ..	—	46	15	61	4
House Mouse:					
Major ... ..	—	—	1	1	—
Minor ... ..	—	4	7	11	1
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act ...	43	260	130	433	9
Total number of properties found to be infested by:—	—				
Common Rat:					
Major ... ..	1	—	—	1	—
Minor ... ..	6	4	5	15	—
House Mouse:					
Major ... ..	1	—	—	1	—
Minor ... ..	1	2	—	3	—
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	9	58	31	98	5

## Sewer Treatment Results

	Total No.		Takes		Total Takes
	Manholes in Area	No. Treated	C.	P.	
April, 1965 ... ..	567	57	(Results unknown)		—
July, 1964 ... ..	190	190	(Results unknown)		Fluorakil 3 used
April, 1964 ... ..	377	289	(Results unknown)		—
June, 1963 ... ..	377	377	(Results unknown)		—
March, 1963 ... ..	520	84	—	12	12
November, 1962 ..	520	75	13	2	15
April, 1962 ... ..	520	72	3	2	5
November, 1961 ...	520	98	11	6	17
February, 1961 ...	520	66	5	4	9
July, 1960 ... ..	520	63	3	2	5

## Disinfestation

### Treatments undertaken during 1965

Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	24
Ants	...	...	...	...	14
Ermine Moth	...	...	...	...	2
Flies	...	...	...	...	1
Wasps	...	...	...	...	4
Silverfish	...	...	...	...	2
Earwigs	...	...	...	...	2
Bees	...	...	...	...	2
Red Mites	...	...	...	...	1
Woodworm	...	...	...	...	1

**TABLE 9**

### MEAT INSPECTION

#### Summary of Animals Slaughtered, Inspected and Incidence of Disease Found

					Killed	Inspected	Other No.	No. found diseased		T.B.	
								%		No.	%
Cows	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Calves	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep	...	...	...	...	14	14	3	21.44	—	—	—
Pigs	...	...	...	...	126	126	17	13.49	—	—	—

#### Summary of Disease Found and Parts of Animals Affected

Disease	Part affected				Sheep	Pigs
Corynebacterium equi	...	...	Head	...	—	3
Distomatosis	...	...	Liver	...	3	—
Hydronephritis	...	...	Kidney	...	—	1
Nephritis	...	...	Kidney	...	—	3
Ascaris Lumbricoides	...	...	Liver	...	—	6
Pneumonia	...	...	Lungs	...	—	4

**TABLE 10**

### Sewage and Sewage Disposal

	No. of Houses	Estimated Population Involved
No. of houses connected to sewers	5,885	17,137
No. of houses not connected to sewers	221	643
No. of connections made during year:—		
(a) Existing Houses	4	
(b) New Houses	104	
(c) Other Premises	1	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.'s	9	



**TABLE 11**  
**UNSOUND FOOD**

The number and types of articles of food inspected during the year and found to be unfit for human consumption were as follows:—

	lbs.
401 tins Fruit ... ..	439 $\frac{1}{4}$
31 tins Fruit Juice ... ..	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
125 tins Vegetables ... ..	93 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 pkts. Vegetables ... ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
53 tins Soup ... ..	41
108 tins Fish ... ..	57 $\frac{3}{4}$
54 tins Corned Beef ... ..	71
37 tins Tongue ... ..	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
21 tins Pork Luncheon Meat ... ..	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
26 tins Pork Loin ... ..	92
4 tins Minced Beef Loaf ... ..	3
19 tins Stewed Steak ... ..	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 tins Sliced Beef ... ..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 tins Sliced Roast Beef ... ..	2
20 tins Ham ... ..	174
2 tins Braised Steak ... ..	2
5 tins Sausage ... ..	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
6 tins Spaghetti ... ..	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
20 tins Rice Pudding ... ..	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 tins Sago Pudding ... ..	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
9 tins Chicken ... ..	2
33 tins Cream ... ..	30
110 tins Evaporated Milk ... ..	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 tins Baby Food ... ..	1
7 Frozen Chickens ... ..	14
3 Turkeys ... ..	40 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ham Sausage ... ..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pears ... ..	40
Apples ... ..	40
Potatoes ... ..	168
Grapes ... ..	10
Chuck Steak ... ..	270
Bilberries ... ..	10
17 pkts. Fish Fingers ... ..	
18 pkts. Green Beans ... ..	
8 pkts. Kipper Fillets ... ..	
36 pkts. Beef Burghers ... ..	
6 pkts. Pork Sausages ... ..	
9 pkts. Sliced Beef ... ..	
1 pkt. Spinach ... ..	
6 pkts. Steak and Kidney Pie ... ..	
9 pkts. Cod Fillets ... ..	
20 pkts. Lollies ... ..	
10 pkts. Fish Fingers ... ..	
7 pkts. Crispy Cod ... ..	

15 pkts. Plaice Fillets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 pkts. Steaklets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 cartons Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Chicken Pies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 pkts. Pot. Bites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 pkts. Fish Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 pkts. Cod Steaks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 pkts. Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 pkt. Sprouts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 pkts. Beans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 pkts. Chicken and Mushroom Casserole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 pkts. Braised Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**TABLE 12**  
**REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL COSTS**  
**Sanitary Cleansing**

<b>Expenditure:</b>	£		£	
Sanitary Cleansing:	1964/65		1963/64	
Wages, Superannuation, Insurance, etc.:				
Collection and Disposal	13,114		13,241	
Cesspools	1,230		1,059	
Nightsoil	293		348	
	<hr/>	14,637	<hr/>	14,648
Haulage		5,158		3,690
Dustbins		106		83
Rents		32		26
Protective Clothing		210		176
Tools and Maintenance of Tip and Buildings		96		256
Sundries		39		28
	<hr/>	20,278	<hr/>	18,907
Salvage:				
Wages:				
Paper	2,024		2,274	
Metals	109		96	
Textiles	27		55	
	<hr/>	2,160	<hr/>	2,425
Haulage		263		224
Proportion of Salaries, Establishment, etc.		113		117
Sundries, including Rates and Power		104		86
Baling Wire, etc.		57		74
Repairs to Baling Machine, etc.		2		14
	<hr/>	2,699	<hr/>	2,940
		<hr/>		<hr/>
<b>Income:</b>		22,977		21,847
Sanitary Cleansing:				
Sale of Dustbins	125		101	
Miscellaneous	3		13	
Trade Refuse (Collection and Disposal)	158		105	
	<hr/>	286	<hr/>	219
Salvage:				
Sale of Salvage		2,689		2,630
	<hr/>	2,975	<hr/>	2,849
		<hr/>		<hr/>
<b>NET COST</b>		20,002		18,998



**TABLE 13**  
**GENERAL EFFICIENCY STATISTICS**

	Number	Loads	Tonnage
Dustbins (weekly collection) ... ..	6,941	2,101	4,182
Cesspools (monthly service) ... ..	159	2,749	8,450
Pails (weekly collection) ... ..	104	55	72
Salvage (all forms) ... ..	—	272	171

Average haul to Disposal Point: 2½ miles.

**The Unit Costs for Various Services**

	1962/63			1963/64			1964/65		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For each Bin emptied ... ..	2	9	2	2	6	8	2	3	11
For each Pail emptied ... ..	6	10	5	4	14	5	3	9	8
For each Cesspool emptied ... ..	10	1	1	13	3	6	17	5	2
Collection and Disposal per 1 ton of refuse ... ..	2	10	3	3	2	2	4	1	6
Cost per 1,000 population:—									
Refuse Collection and Disposal	885	7	0	917	10	3	962	15	6

**TABLE 14**  
**RECLAMATION OF REFUSE—DISPOSAL OF  
SALVAGED MATERIALS**

	1964								1965							
	T	C	Q	L	£	s.	d.	T	C	Q	L	£	s.	d.		
Waste Paper ... ..	296	9	—	—	2,297	19	7	330	—	—	—	2,775	6	5		
Ferrous Metals ... ..	83	3	—	—	177	4	0	47	2	—	—	99	0	0		
Non-Ferrous Metals	4	14	1	7	83	18	6	3	6	—	—	22	5	3		
Textiles ... ..	6	10	—	13	117	15	8	9	8	1	4	149	2	3		
	390	16	1	20	2,676	17	9	389	16	1	4	3,045	13	11		

TABLE 15

WASTE PAPER COLLECTIONS IN TONS PER HALF YEAR

1963 - 1965

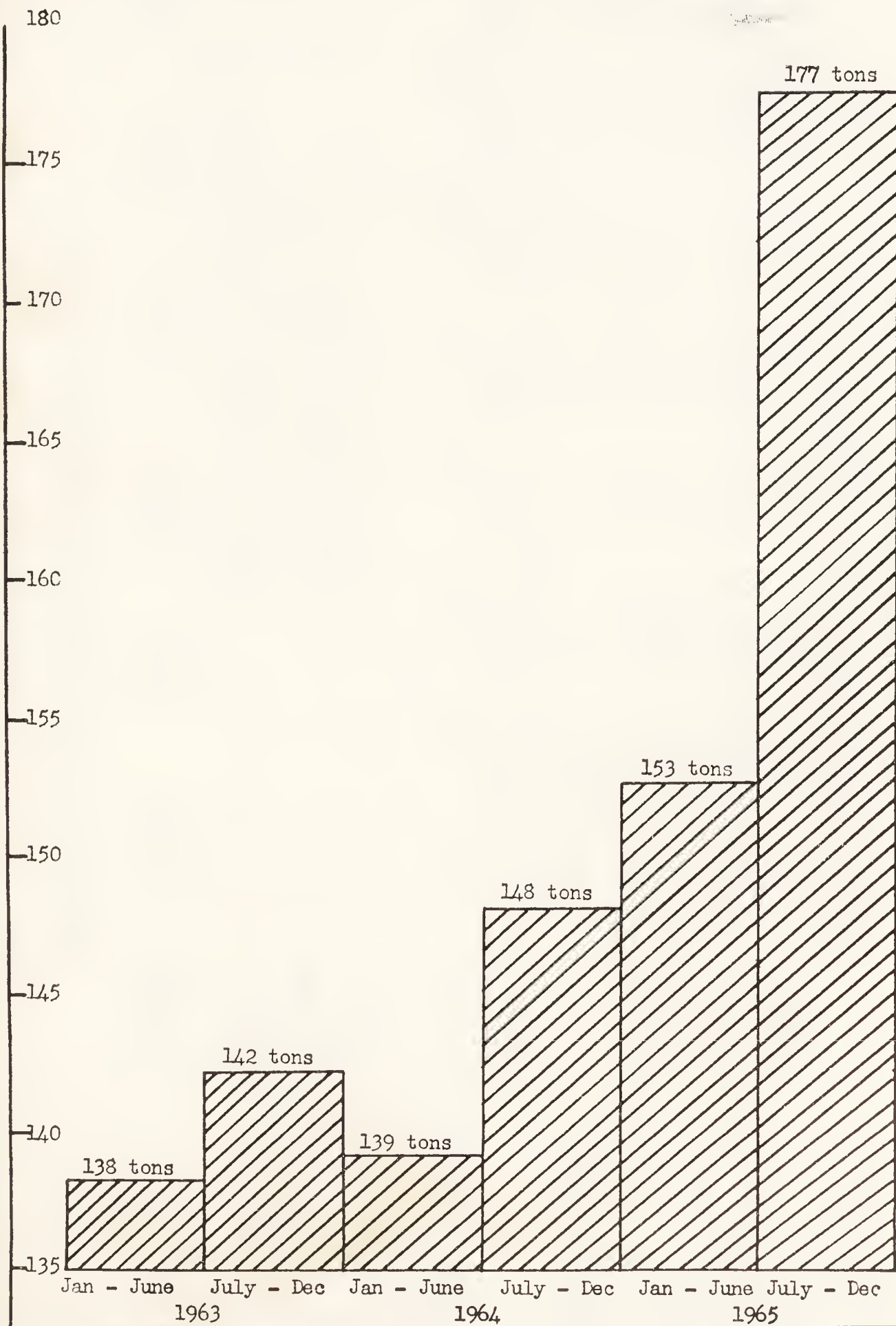




TABLE 16

OPERATIONAL COSTS OF VEHICLES 1964/65

Type:—	Morris Petrol	Morris Petrol	Dennis Diesel	Trojan Diesel	Aveling Barford	Trojan Diesel	Bedford Lacre	Mass. Ferg. Tractor	Dennis Petrol	Dennis Johnson
Registration No.:—	74-RRB	332-NRA	308-CRB	YRB-132	372-CRA	829-HRA	158-BRA	823-SRR	MRB-918	2935-RA
Petrol and Oils	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Licences and Insurances ..	50 12 8	52 11 0	97 17 0	10 7 11	23 15 8	34 17 9	23 5 7	89 12 4	178 11 11	261 7 7
Loan Charges ..	25 14 4	25 14 4	76 1 5	2 0 6	5 15 2	10 14 4	11	47 4 2	57 4 4	88 4 9
Spares ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179 2 11
Wages ..	24 5 9	30 0 5	156 4 2	0 18 0	—	8 13 1	36 7 0	16 5 3	135 2 5	116 14 1
Tyres ..	57 9 1	22 11 8	141 0 3	6 18 4	7 13 11	29 11 7	11 14 0	16 14 4	119 0 6	228 13 9
Garage Costs, Inventory and Administration ...	15 3 5	12 14 8	—	—	—	5 15 6	—	—	22 18 2	—
Less Income (Insurance, etc.) ...	73 2 1	29 9 11	180 16 6	8 19 7	10 5 3	38 9 7	15 7 10	21 16 1	152 12 2	301 11 1
	—	—	—	6 0 0	—	—	60 6 1	—	20 7 0	—
	246 7 4	173 2 0	651 19 4	23 4 4	47 10 0	128 1 10	26 9 3	191 12 2	645 2 6	1,175 14 2
Cost per hour 1964/65 ...	2 0 0	—	6 2½	—	1 7¼	—	2 3¾	1 11¾	5 11½	13 9½
Cost per hour 1963/64 ...	1 4½	1 7¼	3 8	2 3¾	3 3½	4 6¼	14 5½	3 1	6 6¼	—

Allocation of Lorries :—

74-RRB : Housing Van.

332-NRA : Housing Van.

308-CRB : Highways Lorry.

YRB-132 : Housing Van.

372-CRA : Road Roller.

158-BRA : Road Sweeper.

829-HRA : Highways Truck.

823-SRR : Massey Ferguson Tractor.

MRB-918 : Highways Lorry.

2935-RA : Dennis/Johnson Suction Sweeper.

BRA-811B : Highways Foreman's Pick-up Truck.

TABLE 17

OPERATIONAL COSTS OF VEHICLES 1964/65

Type:—	Dennis Diesel 645-NRB	Dennis Diesel TRB-331	Dennis Petrol ORB-894	Dennis Diesel 557-CRA	Bristol Tractor 359-RRA	Morris Petrol 849-XRA	Dennis Diesel 3004-R	Dennis Diesel 6646-NU
Registration No.:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Petrol and Oils ...	206 8 8	97 8 8	50 18 3	126 17 4	26 18 6	50 16 3	119 15 5	196 0 7
Licences and Insurance ...	112 2 3	63 19 4	57 4 4	64 2 6	15 5 7	25 14 4	71 13 8	148 13 5
Loan Charges ...	517 16 9	— — —	— — —	— — —	311 3 10	— — —	618 13 7	824 6 2
Spares ...	504 11 9	29 13 6	49 9 10	146 0 9	12 6 9	49 19 5	50 2 11	35 7 11
Wages ...	82 11 0	65 16 11	101 2 5	97 2 4	2 8 2	42 10 8	62 18 9	79 4 1
Tyres ...	41 2 10	22 14 8	— — —	— — —	— — —	4 19 0	— — —	— — —
Garage Costs, Inventory and Administration	105 3 4	84 12 11	129 10 8	124 8 1	2 11 4	53 17 4	80 16 0	101 6 4
Less Income (Insurance etc.) ...	— — —	— — —	70 9 4	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Cost per hour (1964/65)	13 2½	3 8½	— — —	6 3½	3 4½	2 7¼	12 2¾	— — —
Cost per hour (1963/64)	10 9¼	5 8	4 4½	8 0¼	4 3½	1 4¼	5 0	15 8¾

**Allocation of Lorries:—**  
645-NRB: Refuse Collection Paxit II.  
TRB-331: Refuse Collection and Salvage Side Loader/  
Open Lorry.  
ORB-894: Refuse Collection Side Loader/Open Lorry.  
557-CRA: Cesspools (day shift); Pails (night shift).  
359-RRA: (Tractor) Refuse Disposal.  
849-XRA: Public Health Dept., Foreman's Van.  
3004-R: Cesspool/Gully Emptyer.  
6646-NU: Refuse Collection.

**TABLE 18**  
**SUMMARY OF CLEANSING COSTS OVER ALL CLEANSING SERVICES**

Year	Refuse £	Privies £	Pails £	Cesspools £	Income £	Expenditure £	Profit or Loss on Salvage £	Nett Cost of Cleansing Services £
1954/55	12,003	81	1,304	815	1,082	2,022	941—Loss	14,203
1955/56	10,999	83	1,359	776	2,659	2,715	55—Loss	13,272
1956/57	11,674	58	1,358	984	2,641	2,659	18—Loss	14,038
1957/58	12,392	28	1,107	1,305	2,978	2,682	296—Profit	14,536
1958/59	13,226	33	956	1,464	2,877	2,266	611—Profit	15,067
1959/60	14,142	28	872	1,314	2,809	2,248	561—Profit	14,795
1960/61	14,201	11	964	1,356	2,829	2,593	236—Profit	16,297
1961/62	15,017	1	928	1,410	3,110	3,524	414—Loss	17,471
1962/63	15,915	7	783	1,490	2,593	2,903	310—Loss	17,952
1963/64	16,194	—	491	2,003	2,630	2,940	310—Loss	18,998
1964/65	17,199	—	432	2,361	2,689	2,699	10—Loss	20,002





